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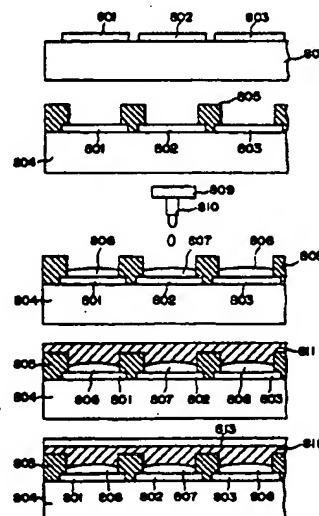
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(54) METHOD OF PRODUCING ORGANIC EL ELEMENTS, ORGANIC EL ELEMENTS AND ORGANIC EL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57) A method of manufacturing an organic EL element according to the present invention comprises the steps of forming pixel electrodes (801), (802), (803) on a transparent substrate (804) and forming on the pixel electrodes by patterning luminescent layers (806), (807); (808) made of an organic compound by means of an ink-jet method. According to this method, it is possible to carry out a high precise patterning easily and in a short time, thereby enabling to carry out optimization for a film design and luminescent characteristic easily as well as making it easy to adjust a luminous efficiency.

FIG. 4



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The three colors are red, green and blue, and it is preferable that the red luminescent layer and the green luminescent layer are patterned by means of an ink-jet method. In this case, it is more preferable that the blue luminescent layer is formed by a vacuum deposition method. Further, it is preferable that the blue luminescent layer is made of an electron injection and transfer type material, such as an aluminum quinolinol complex.

5 in the manufacturing method for the organic EL element according to the present invention, it is preferable that at least one luminescent layer is laminated with a hole injection and transfer layer, and it is also preferable that a protective film is formed on the counter electrode.

In the manufacturing method for the organic EL element of the present invention, it is preferable that the transparent substrate is provided with thin film transistors for driving respective pixels.

10 Further, it is preferable that the pixel electrodes are formed into a transparent pixel electrode.

Furthermore, the organic EL element of the present invention is provided with a transparent substrate, pixel electrodes formed on the transparent substrate, at least one luminescent layers having a certain color and made of an organic compound, the luminescent layer being patterned on the pixel electrodes by an ink-jet method, and a counter electrode formed on the luminescent layer.

15 It is preferable that the organic compound is a polymer organic compound, and it is more preferable that the polymer organic compound is a hole injection and transfer type material.

Moreover, it is preferable that the polymer organic compound is a polyparaphenylene vinylene or its derivative or a copolymer containing at least one of them.

20 It is preferred that the at least luminescent layer includes three layers having different three colors, and it is preferable that two layers thereof in the luminescent layers of three colors are patterned by an ink-jet method. The three colors are red, green and blue, and it is more preferable that the red luminescent layer and the green luminescent layer are separately patterned by an ink-jet method. In this case, it is more preferable that the blue luminescent layer is formed by a vacuum deposition method.

25 It is preferable that the blue luminescent layer is made of an electron injection and transfer material. As for such a blue luminescent layer, a layer containing an aluminum quinolynol complex can be mentioned.

Moreover, it is preferable that at least one luminescent layer is laminated with a hole injection and transfer type layer, and it is more preferable that a protective film is formed on the cathode.

Furthermore, it is preferable that the pixel electrodes are formed into a transparent pixel electrode.

30 Moreover, the organic EL display device according to the present invention is characterized in that it includes the organic EL element described in the above.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

35 Fig. 1 is a sectional view which shows a first embodiment of a manufacturing method for an organic EL element according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view which shows a second embodiment of a manufacturing method for an organic EL element according to the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view which shows a third embodiment of a manufacturing method for an organic EL element according to the present invention.

40 Fig. 4 is a sectional view which shows a fourth embodiment of a manufacturing method for an organic EL element according to the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view which shows a fifth embodiment of a manufacturing method for an organic EL element according to the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view which shows an example of the organic EL element according to the present invention.

45 Fig. 7 is a sectional view which shows an example of an organic EL display device using the organic EL element according to the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a diagram which shows an example of an active matrix type organic EL display device using the organic EL element according to the present invention.

50 Fig. 9 is a sectional view which shows an example of a manufacturing method of the active matrix type organic EL display device.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view which shows an example of a configuration of a head for an ink-jet method which is used in the manufacturing method of the organic EL element according to the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a sectional view of the nozzle part of the head for an ink-jet method which is used in the manufacturing method of the organic EL element according to the present invention.

55 Fig. 12 is a diagram which shows another embodiment of an organic EL display device according to the present invention.

Fig. 13 is a schematic perspective view of an organic EL display device according to the present invention.

Fig. 14 is a diagram which shows an example of the waveform of the driving voltage applied to the electrodes.

Fig. 15 is a partial sectional view which shows another embodiment of an organic EL element according to the present invention.

#### PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

In the following, the manufacturing method of the organic EL element and the organic EL element according to the present invention will be described in detail based on the preferred embodiments shown in the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of the manufacturing method of the organic EL element according to the present invention. This figure shows the manufacturing method of a full color organic EL element with three colors. As shown in the figure, this invention is directed to a method of manufacturing an organic EL element which comprises a step of forming pixel electrodes 101, 102 and 103 on a transparent substrate (transparent support) 104, a step of patterning luminescent layers 106 and 107 which are made of organic compounds on the respective pixel electrodes, and a step of forming a cathode 113, wherein the method is characterized in that the formation of the luminescent layers is carried out by means of an ink-jet method.

The transparent substrate 104 functions not only as a support but also as a surface through which light is taken out. Accordingly, the material for the transparent substrate 104 is selected by taking the light-permeability, thermal stability and the like into consideration. As for examples of the material to be used for the transparent substrate, glass, transparent plastic or the like can be mentioned, and among these materials, a substrate made of glass is particularly preferable in view of its excellent heat resistance.

In more details, the first, pixel electrodes 101, 102 and 103 are formed on the transparent substrate 104. As for examples of methods of forming these pixel electrodes, photolithography, vacuum deposition method, sputtering method and pyrosol method can be mentioned. Among these methods, the photolithography is particularly preferable. As for these pixel electrodes, it is preferred that they are formed into transparent pixel electrodes. As for the materials constituting the transparent pixel electrodes, a tin oxide film, an ITO (indium tin oxide) film and a composite oxide film of indium oxide and zinc oxide can be mentioned.

Next, partitioning walls (banks) 105 are formed to fill the spaces between the pixel electrodes.

In this way, it is possible to improve the contrast, to prevent mixing of colors of the luminescent materials, and to prevent light from leaking between the pixels.

As for the materials constituting the banks 105, no particular limitation is imposed, if they have a resistance to the solvent for the EL material. For example, organic material such as acrylic resin, epoxy resin, photosensitive polyimide and the like; and inorganic material such as liquid glass and the like can be mentioned. In this regard, it is to be noted that the banks 105 may be formed into a black resist which is formed by mixing carbon black and the like into the above-mentioned material.

As for examples of the forming method for the banks 105, photolithography and the like can be mentioned.

Further, organic luminescent layers are formed respectively on the pixel electrodes according to a predetermined pattern. In this case, it is preferable to provide organic luminescent layers with three color types. In this connection, it is preferred that at least one layer among these organic luminescent layers is formed by an ink-jet method.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, a red luminescent layer 106 and a green luminescent layer 107 are formed on the pixel electrodes 101 and 102, respectively, by the ink-jet method.

In the above descriptions, the term "ink-jet method" is used to mean a method of forming a pixel of one of the three primary colors including red, green and blue or a pixel of at least one color which is intermediate between the primary colors by dissolving or dispersing a luminescent material in a solvent to obtain a discharge liquid and then discharging the discharge liquid from a head 110 of an ink-jet device 109.

According to such an ink-jet method, it is possible to carry out fine patterning in a simple manner and in a short time. Further, it is also possible to control easily and freely the luminescent characteristics such as color balance and brightness (luminance) by adjusting the thickness of the layer through adjustment of the discharge amount of the ink or by adjusting the ink concentration.

When the organic luminescent materials are conjugated polymer precursors described later, the luminescent layers are formed by discharging the luminescent materials by the ink-jet method to carry out patterning, and then conjugating (to form a film) the precursor components by heating or irradiation with light or the like.

Next, as shown in Fig. 1, a blue luminescent layer 108 is formed on the red luminescent layer 106, the green luminescent layer 107 and the pixel electrode 103. In this way, it is possible not only to form layers having the three primary colors including red, green and blue, but also to bury the level differences between the banks 105 and each of the red luminescent layer 106 and the green luminescent layer 107 so as to be flattened.

No particular limitation is imposed upon the forming method for the blue luminescent layer 108, and it is possible to form the layer using the general film forming method known as deposition method or wet method, for instance, or using the ink-jet method.

Further, the blue luminescent layer 108 can be formed of an electron injection and transfer material such as alumi-

num quinolynol complex. In this case, it is possible to promote the injection and transfer of the carriers so as to improve the luminous efficiency. Furthermore, when such a blue luminescent layer 108 is laminated with red and green luminescent layers formed of a hole injection and transfer material described later, it is also possible to inject and transfer the electrons and the holes from the respective electrodes into these laminated luminescent layers with appropriate balance, thereby enabling to improve the luminous efficiency.

Moreover, when such a blue luminescent layer 108 is laminated with the red and green luminescent layers made of a hole injection and transfer type material, the function of hole injection and transfer and the function of electron injection and transfer can be assigned separately to different layers, so that optimum design can be selected for the respective materials. No particular limitation is imposed upon the forming method of such an electron injection and transfer layer, and it is possible to form the layer by using, for example, the general film forming method known as deposition method or wet method or the ink-jet method.

In this connection, as for an organic compound which can form an electron injection and transfer layer, oxadiazole derivative such as PBD, OXD-8 and the like, DSA, aluminum quinolinol complex, Bebq, triazole derivative, azomethine complex, porphine complex, benzoxadiazol and the like can be mentioned. In this case, an electron injection and transfer layer can be formed from just one of these materials, or formed by mixing or laminating one of or two or more of them. In addition, the electron injection and transfer layer may be formed by doping a fluorescence dye described later to the organic compound described. Further, the electron injection and transfer layer itself may have a function of luminescence.

As described above, in this embodiment, organic luminescent layers for two colors are formed by the ink-jet method while the layer for the remaining one color is formed by a different method. Therefore, according to this embodiment, even when a luminescent material which is not so suited for the ink-jet method is used, a full color organic EL element can be formed by using such a material in a combination with other organic luminescent materials that are suited for the ink-jet method, so that the latitude in the design for the EL element will be expanded.

As for examples of the forming method for the luminescent layer other than the ink-jet method, photolithography method, vacuum deposition method, printing method, transfer method, dipping method, spin coating method, casting method, capillary method, roll coating method, bar coating method and the like can be mentioned.

Finally, a cathode (a counter electrode) 113 is formed, thereby the organic EL element of the present invention is completed. In this case, it is preferred that the cathode 113 is formed into a metallic thin film electrode, and as for examples of the metal for forming the cathode, Mg, Ag, Al, Li and the like can be mentioned. In addition, a material having small work function can be used for the material for the cathode 113, and for example, alkali metal, alkali earth metal such as Ca and the like, and alloys containing these metals can be used. Such a cathode 113 may be formed using a deposition method, a sputtering method or the like.

The organic EL element of the present invention is manufactured through the processes described in the above. Namely, as shown in Fig. 1, the pixel electrodes 101 and 102 are provided on the transparent substrate 104, the red luminescent layer 106 and the green luminescent layer 107 which are made of organic compounds are then formed on the pixel electrodes 101 and 102, respectively, by patterning by using the ink-jet method, and then the blue luminescent layer 108 is formed on the luminescent layers 106 and 107 and the pixel electrode 103 by the vacuum deposition method. Thereafter, the cathode 113 is formed on top of the blue luminescent layer 108, thereby the organic EL element according to the present invention is completed.

Further, as shown in Fig. 6, a protective film 415 may be formed on top of a cathode 413. By forming such a protective film 415, it becomes possible to prevent deterioration, damage, peeling and the like from occurring in the cathode 413 and in the luminescent layers 406, 407 and 408.

As for materials for constructing the protective film 415, epoxy resin, acrylic resin, liquid glass and the like can be mentioned. Further, as for examples of the forming method for the protective film 415, spin coating method, casting method, dipping method, bar coating method, roll coating method, capillary method and the like can be mentioned.

In this embodiment, it is preferable that these luminescent layers are formed of an organic compound, and it is more preferable that these luminescent layers are formed of a polymer organic compound. By providing such luminescent layers that are formed of the organic compound, it is possible to obtain high brightness surface luminescence at low voltages. Further, since luminescent materials can be selected from wide range of field, a rational design for the luminescent element becomes possible.

In particular, polymer organic compounds have an excellent film formation property, and the luminescent layers composed of polymer organic compounds have an extremely good durability. Further, these polymer organic compounds have a band gap in the visible region and a relatively high electrical conductivity. Among such polymer organic compounds, a conjugated polymer can exhibit such properties prominently.

As for materials for the organic luminescent layers, polymer organic compound itself, precursor of conjugated organic polymer compound which is to be conjugated (to form a film) by heating or the like, and other materials are used.

When a precursor prior to conjugation (to form a film) is used as a luminescent material, the viscosity or the like of

rence frequency can be said to a composition that deteriorates the manufacturing efficiency of the EL element by the ink-jet method. On the practical level, an occurrence frequency of the bend in the jetted direction is required to be more than 1000 seconds.

By preventing such bend in the jetted direction from occurring, it becomes possible to carry out a highly fine patterning with high precision.

Further, it is preferable that the viscosity of the composition is 1 to 20cp, and more preferably 2 to 4cp. If the viscosity of the composition is less than 1cp, the contents of the precursor and the fluorescent dye in the material are too small, so that the luminescent layer which is formed cannot exhibit luminescence power sufficiently. On the other hand, if it exceeds 20cp, it is impossible to discharge the composition smoothly from the nozzle, and it becomes difficult to carry out patterning unless otherwise such a change in the specification as the enlargement of the diameter of the nozzle hole is introduced. In addition, when the viscosity of the composition is high, precipitation of the solid components in the composition tends to occur, thus leading to an increased occurrence frequency of clogging of the nozzle hole.

Furthermore, it is preferable that the composition has the surface tension of 20 to 70 dyne/cm, and more preferably 25 to 40 dyne/cm. By restricting the surface tension to such a range, it is possible to suppress the bend in the jetted direction and suppress the occurrence frequency of the bend in the jetted direction to a low level, in the same manner as the case of the above-mentioned contact angle. If the surface tension is less than 20 dyne/cm, the wettability of the composition with respect to the material constituting the nozzle surface increases, which results in the occurrence of the bend in the jetted direction, and an increase in the occurrence frequency of the bend in the jetted direction, similar to the case of the contact angle. On the other hand, if it exceeds 70 dyne/cm, the shape of the meniscus at the tip of the nozzle is not stable, which results in the difficulty in the control of the amount and the timings of discharge of the composition.

Further, as for the composition of the organic luminescent material suitable for the manufacturing method of the organic EL element of this invention, it needs to satisfy the condition on the numerical range for at least one of the characteristics including the contact angle, the viscosity and the surface tension described above. In this connection, a composition which satisfies the conditions for the arbitrary combination of two characteristics is more preferable, and a composition which satisfies the conditions for all the characteristics is most preferable.

Fig. 2 shows a second embodiment of the manufacturing method of the organic EL element according to the present invention.

In this second embodiment, after formation of pixel electrodes 201, 202 and 203 and banks 205 on a transparent substrate 204, a red luminescent layer 206 and a green luminescent layer 207 are formed by using an ink-jet method in the same manner as the first embodiment.

This second embodiment is different from the first embodiment in the point that a hole injection and transfer layer 208 is formed on the pixel electrode 203 and then a blue luminescent layer 210 is laminated on the layer 208. By the lamination of the hole injection and transfer layer 208 with the blue luminescent layer, it becomes possible to promote the injection and transfer of the holes from the electrode to improve the luminous efficiency as mentioned above.

Thus, in the manufacturing method for the organic EL element according to the present invention, it is preferable to laminate a hole injection and transfer layer with at least one luminescent layer with a certain color. In this way, it is possible to improve the luminous efficiency and to improve the stability of the thin film element itself.

In this case, at the vicinity of the interface between the luminescent layer and the hole injection and transfer layer which are laminated with each other, a part of the materials contained in either of layers may exist in the state of mutual impregnation and diffusing into the other layer.

It is preferable that the hole injection and transfer layer 208 is a non-luminescent layer. With this arrangement, it is possible to make a region of the blue luminescent layer 210 positioned above the pixel electrode 203 to be a luminescent portion, thereby enabling to fabricate a full color organic EL element more easily.

No particular limitation is imposed upon the forming method for such a hole injection and transfer layer 208, but for example, it is possible to form the layer by using the ink-jet method. In this way, it becomes possible to arrange the hole injection and transfer layer 208 precisely with a predetermined pattern.

As for examples of the material constituting the hole injection and transfer layer 208, aromatic diamine based compound such as TPD; MTDATA; quinaclidone; bisstil anthracene derivative; PVK (polyvinyl carbazole); phthalocyanine based complex such as copper phthalocyanine; porphyrin based compound; NPD; TAD; polyaniline; and the like can be mentioned. Among these materials, PVK is particularly preferred. By using PVK, it becomes possible to form a non-luminescent hole injection and transfer layer.

Further, the organic EL element according to the present invention can be obtained by forming a blue luminescent layer 210 and a cathode 211 in the same way as the first embodiment. The materials constituting the blue luminescent layer 210 and the cathode 211 and the manufacturing method thereof are the same as those of the first embodiment.

Fig. 3 shows a third embodiment of the manufacturing method for the organic EL element according to the present invention.

In this third embodiment, after the formation of pixel electrodes 301, 302 and 303 and banks 305 on a transparent

iment can be also applied to the case where banks are provided to form respective pixels like the previous embodiments.

The organic EL element of the present invention can be manufactured according to the manufacturing methods described above with reference to the embodiments. However, the present invention is not limited to the structures provided by these methods, and the following structures can be adopted, for instance.

Fig. 15 is a partial cross-sectional view which shows other embodiment of an organic EL element according to the present invention.

The organic EL element of this embodiment has a construction in which a reflection layer 62, a transparent conductive film (ITO film) 63, a hole injection and transfer layer 64, an organic luminescent layer 65, a metal layer 66 and a transparent conductive layer (ITO film) 67 are laminated on a transparent substrate 61 in this order. Hereinbelow, the materials and the manufacturing methods of the respective layers (films) are described, in which a description is made only for the differences from the previous embodiments and the common explanation is omitted.

In the organic EL element according to this embodiment, on the transparent substrate 61, the reflection layer 62 which is made from a metal thin film such as Al is provided directly.

The metal layer 66 which is laminated onto the luminescent layer 65 as a cathode is extremely thin (approximate to 10 to 50 Å), so that the metal layer has a light permeability so as to pass emitted light from the luminescent layer 65 therethrough. On the other hand, since the metal layer is extremely thin, its value of resistance is high and therefore its conductivity is insufficient. Therefore, the metal layer can not sufficiently exhibit function as the cathode. For this reason, the transparent conductive film (ITO film) 67 is laminated onto the metal layer 66. In this connection, it is to be noted that such a metal layer 66 can be made from Al - Li alloy or the like for example, and it can be formed using the vacuum deposition method, sputtering method or the like.

By using the above described construction, light which is converted in the luminescent layer 65 from a current which has been injected from the electrodes is transmitted in the direction indicated by the arrow in the drawing. With this result, it becomes possible to take out the light without passing through the transparent substrate 61, so that a display with a higher brightness becomes possible.

Fig. 7 is an illustration which shows an embodiment of an organic EL display device according to the present invention.

In this embodiment, a bus line (gate line) 511 made of Al is formed on a glass plate 501 by means of a photolithography patterning method, and a thin film transistor (not shown in the drawing) is formed thereon to constitute the ITO transparent pixel electrode 504 and the like. Then, as in the same manner as the first embodiment, a red luminescent layer 502 and a green luminescent layer 503 are formed by means of the ink-jet method, and then a blue luminescent layer 505 is formed by means of the vacuum deposition method. Thereafter, a cathode 506 is formed by means of the vacuum deposition method, thereby constructing the organic EL element same as the first embodiment described above.

In addition, a protective base material 507 is stuck onto the transparent substrate 501 in a fixed manner by means of a peripheral seal 509.

Next, this assembly is placed in an inert gas atmosphere such as argon gas or the like, and thereby introducing the inert gas inside thereof from a seal opening 513 and then the seal opening 513 is sealed with a seal member 508. By filling the inside of the assembly with the inert gas 51 and then sealing it, as described above, it becomes possible to protect the organic EL element from external contamination such as moisture or environmental changes, thereby enabling to maintain the luminescent characteristics of the organic EL display device. In this case, it is preferred that the seal member 508 is formed from a material through which the inert gas 512 does not penetrate.

A silver paste 510 has a function that realizes a contact between the cathode 506 and the gate line 511 on the element.

Gate lines 511 are provided to control ON and OFF of the thin film transistors (TFT), which are provided in the respective display pixels, in each line of the pixels in order to select pixels to be displayed. Upon writing, potential of the gate line for one line of pixels is turned into a selected level, thereby bringing the TFTs on this line into a conductive state. At this time, by supplying picture signals for the corresponding pixels from the source electrode wires of the respective lines (not shown in the drawing), the voltages of the picture signals are applied to the pixel electrodes through the TFTs, thereby enabling to charge the potentials to the pixels to a level of a signal voltage and then discharge them.

Fig. 8 is an illustration which shows other embodiment of an active matrix type organic EL display device using the organic EL element according to the present invention. This organic EL display device of this embodiment includes an pixel arrangement comprised of a plurality of luminescent pixels which are arranged in a matrix form and which are formed into any one of R, G and B luminescent elements.

As shown in this figure, on the substrate (not shown), there are provided signal lines (signal electrodes) 601 and gate lines (gate electrodes) 602 which are arranged in a matrix form so as to be orthogonal to each other. Further, in each of the pixels, a thin film transistor (TFT) 604 which is connected to both the signal line 601 and the gate line 602

is provided, and a luminescent layer 605, 606 which is formed of the organic EL element and connected to the TFT is laminated on the TFT. In this case, at least one luminescent layer for any one of colors R, G, B is formed by means of the ink-jet method.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view which shows one example of the manufacturing method of the active matrix type organic EL display device according to the present invention.

First, on a transparent substrate 904, predetermined thin film transistors 915 as well as gate lines and signal lines (not shown) and the like are formed. Next, on respective pixel electrodes (ITO) 901, 902, 903 which are respectively provided with prescribed functional elements such as the thin film transistors 915, hole injection and transfer layers 911 are formed so as to cover the respective pixel electrodes. As for the hole injection and transfer type material, the same materials that are discussed in this specification with reference to the previous embodiments can be used. Further, the method of forming the hole injection and transfer layer 911 is not limited to a specific method, and it is possible to form the layer by means of any method described above.

Further, respective luminescent layers 906 (red), 907 (green) and 908 (blue) are formed by patterning. In the formation of these luminescent layers, at least one layer for one color is formed by the ink-jet method using an ink-jet device 910.

Finally, a reflection electrode 913 is formed, thereby completing the organic EL display device according to the present invention. As for the reflection electrode 913, Mg - Ag electrode having a thickness of about 0.1 to 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  or the like is formed, for instance.

In the above-mentioned embodiment concerning the active matrix type organic EL display device according to the present invention, a thin film transistor is used as a switching element, but the present invention is not limited thereto. Other switching elements and two-terminal element such as MIM can be used. Further, the display device may be configured into a passive drive type or a static drive type (static image, segment display).

Furthermore, the number of the switching element is not limited to one per one pixel. A plurality of switching elements may be provided per one pixel.

Fig. 12 shows an embodiment of an organic EL display device in which a plurality of switching elements are provided per one pixel. In this embodiment, a switching type thin film transistor 142 carries out a role that transmits the potential at a signal electrode 132 to a current thin film transistor 143 in response to the potential at a scanning electrode 131, and the current thin film transistor 143 carries out a role that controls electrical connection between the common electrode 133 and the pixel electrode 141.

Next, referring to the drawings, a description is made with regard to an embodiment of a passive matrix type (simple matrix type) organic EL display device using the organic EL element according to the present invention.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view which roughly shows a structure of the organic EL display device according to the present invention.

As shown in the drawings, in the organic EL display device of this embodiment, a scanning electrode 53 and a signal electrode 54 which are formed into an elongated strip, respectively, are arranged outside the organic EL element 52 so that scanning lines extending from the scanning electrode 53 and the signal lines extending from the signal electrode 54 are orthogonal to each other through the organic EL element.

Such a passive matrix type display device is driven by selecting scanning lines of the scanning electrode 53 in a pulsed manner in a sequential order while a voltage is applied to signal lines of the signal electrode 54 corresponding to pixels to be displayed on the scanning line. Such selection of the lines is carried out by a controller 55.

In this connection, it should be noted that in a case of the passive drive type display device, it is necessary that a cathode is patterned so as to be separate forms to correspond to each of lines. For example, when a thin cathode having a thickness of about 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  is formed according to the third embodiment, such separate forms of the cathode can be automatically obtained since the cathode is separated by the banks.

Such a cathode is formed by the patter formation performed by a masking deposition method or a laser cutting method, for instance.

Fig. 14 is a diagram which shows one example of wave forms of driving voltages applied to the scanning electrode 13 and signal electrode 14, respectively. The wave forms shown in the drawing are determined so as to be able to apply a voltage  $V_s$  which is sufficient to luminescence to selected pixels. Further, the brightness of a pixel to be displayed is controlled through the width of the pulse from the signal electrode 14 that has been determined so as to meet with a gray scale of the brightness to be displayed. On the other hand, a voltage  $V_n$  which is lower than a luminescent threshold voltage is applied to respective non-selected pixels.

In Fig. 14, T1 shows a scanning timing. In this case, the scanning signal is driven by a pulse having a duty ration of 1/100. In this connection, it has been confirmed that the luminescence of the blue luminescent layer 808 of the organic EL display device comprised of the organic EL elements of the fourth embodiment was a brightness of 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup> at a driving voltage of 20V.



## EXAMPLES

## (Manufacturing of Organic EL Elements)

## 5 (Example 1)

As shown in Fig. 1, on the glass substrate 104, ITO transparent pixel electrodes 101, 102 and 103 were formed by means of photolithography so as to form a pattern having a pitch of 100 $\mu$ m and a thickness of 0.1 $\mu$ m.

10 Then, the spaces between the ITO transparent pixel electrodes were buried, and then banks 105 which act not only as a light cut-off layer but also an ink drop preventing wall were formed by photolithography. In this case, the banks 105 were designed so as to have a width of 20 $\mu$ m and a thickness of 2.0 $\mu$ m.

Further, after the pattern formation with red and green luminescent materials shown in Table 1 and Table 2 which were jetted from the head 110 of the ink-jet device 109, they were undergone heat treatment under a nitrogen atmosphere for hours to polymerize the precursors in the compositions of the materials, thereby forming luminescent layers 15 106 (red) and 107 (green).

Then, by carrying out a vacuum deposition of aluminum quinolynol complex to which perylene condensed aromatic was added as a dopant, a blue luminescent layer 108 of the electron injection and transfer type having a thickness of 0.1  $\mu$ m was formed.

20 At the last, a Mg - Ag electrode 113 having a thickness of 0.8  $\mu$ m was formed as a cathode using a vacuum deposition method to obtain an organic EL element.

## (Example 2)

25 In the same manner as Example 1, ITO transparent pixel electrodes 201, 202, 203 were formed on a glass substrate 204 as shown in Fig. 2. Thereafter, the spaces between the ITO transparent pixel electrodes were buried and then resists (partitioning walls) 205 made of a light-sensitive polyimide and functioning not only as a light cut off layer but also an ink drop preventing wall were formed.

Then, after coating and pattern formation of red and green luminescent materials shown in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively, by using an ink-jet device 209 in the same way as the Example 1, they were undergone heat treatment 30 under a nitrogen atmosphere for four hours to polymerize the precursors in the compositions of the materials, thereby forming luminescent layers 206 (red) and 207 (green).

Next, a hole injection and transfer layer made of polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) was patterned on the transparent pixel electrode 203 by means of the ink-jet device 209. Then, a blue luminescent layer 210 was formed by coating the pyrazoline dimer on top of the hole injection and transfer layer.

35 Finally, an Al - Li electrode 211 having the thickness of 0.8  $\mu$ m was formed as the cathode by the deposition method, and thereby the organic EL element was manufactured.

## (Example 3)

40 First, ITO transparent pixel electrodes 801, 802 and 803 and banks 805 were formed on a glass substrate 804 as shown in Fig. 4 in the same way as Example 1.

Next, an organic hole injection and transfer type material was mixed in the luminescent materials shown in Table 1 and Table 2 to form luminescent layers 806 (red), 807 (green) and 808 (blue) by using an ink-jet device 809.

45 Next, the vacuum deposition was carried out using the aluminum quinolynol complex to which the doping was not carried out to form an electron injection and transfer layer 811 having the thickness of 0.1 $\mu$ m.

Finally, an Al - Li electrode 813 having the thickness of 0.2  $\mu$ m was formed as the cathode by the deposition method, and thereby the organic EL element was manufactured.

## (Example 4)

50 In the same way as Example 1, ITO transparent pixel electrodes 301, 302 and 303 and banks 305 were formed on a glass substrate 304 as shown in Fig. 3.

Next, after coating and pattern formation with red and green luminescent materials shown in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively, by using an ink-jet device 310 in the same way as Example 1, they were undergone heat treatment under 55 a nitrogen atmosphere for four hours to polymerise the precursors in the compositions of the materials, thereby forming luminescent layers 306 (red) and 307 (green).

Next, a hole injection and transfer layer 308 made of polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) was formed on the entire surfaces of the luminescent layers 306, 307 and the transparent electrode 303 by means of the coating method.



Then, a blue luminescent layer 309 made of a distyryl derivative was formed on the hole injection and transfer layer 308 by means of the vacuum deposition method.

Finally, an Al - Li electrode 311 having the thickness of 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  was formed as the cathode by the deposition method, and thereby the organic EL element was manufactured. In this case, as described above, the cathode 311 was automatically separated and then insulated by the formation of the banks 304, the cathode was brought into a condition that is was patterned so as to correspond to the respective pixels 301, 302 and 303.

(Example 5)

First, in the same way as Example 1, ITO transparent electrodes 801, 802 and 803 and banks 805 were formed on a glass substrate 804 as shown in Fig. 4.

Then, after coating and pattern formation with the red, green and blue luminescent materials by discharging polymeric organic luminescent materials shown in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively, using the ink-jet device 809, they were undergone heat treatment under a nitrogen atmosphere at 150 °C for four hours to polymerize the precursors in the compositions of the materials, thereby forming luminescent layers 806 (red), 807 (green) and 808 (blue).

Next, the vacuum deposition was carried with the aluminum quinolynol complex to which the doping was not carried out to form the electron transfer layer 811 having the thickness of 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Finally, an Al - Li electrode 812 having the thickness of 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  was formed as the cathode by the vacuum deposition, so that the organic EL element was manufactured.

(Evaluation of the Luminescence Characteristics and the Film Characteristics of the Luminescent Layers)

The luminescence characteristics and the film characteristics of the luminescent layers of the organic EL elements which were manufactured in Examples 1 to 5 described above were evaluated according to the following methods.

#### 1. Luminescence Starting Voltage

A prescribed voltage was applied to the element, and the applied voltage at which a luminance of 1  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  is observed was defined as the luminescence starting voltage [Vth].

#### 2. Luminescence Life

The initial luminance after applying a stabilization treatment was set to 100%, and the changes in the luminance of the EL element were measured when subjecting it to continuous luminescence through supply of a constant current of standard waveform, wherein the luminescence life is defined as the time until the luminance drops to 50% of the initial luminance.

In this case, the drive conditions for this experiment were set at 40°C for room temperature, 23% for humidity and 20  $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$  for current density.

#### 3. Luminance (Brightness)

The luminance was measured, in which the current was set to 20  $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$ .

#### 4. Wavelength at Maximum Absorption

The wavelength at maximum absorption for each luminescent layer was measured.

#### 5. Stability in Film Formation

After heating the luminescent layer at 20°C for 60 minutes, conditions for occurrence of defects such as cracks and deformation in the respective luminescent layers were observed by a microscope.

The results of the evaluation were classified according to the following marks.

- ◎ . . . Extremely favorable
- . . . Favorable
- X . . . Unsatisfactory

The results of the evaluation are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

As indicated in Table 3 and Table 4, the luminescent layers in Examples 1 to 5 have excellent luminescence characteristics and excellent film characteristics. In particular, when the luminescent layers were formed of polymer organic compounds, no defects were observed in the luminescent layers, and extremely favorable thin films were obtained.

In the above, the compositions for the organic EL elements and the manufacturing methods for the organic EL elements according to the present invention have been described according to the embodiments that are illustrated. However, the present invention is not limited to these embodiments, and for example, there may be inserted in the manufacturing processes for providing any intermediate functional layers between the respective layers. Further, the fluorescent dyes which are added for changing the luminescence characteristics are not limited to those described above.

Further, a layer made of, for example, 1,2,4-triazole derivative (TAZ) may be provided as a buffer layer between the respective layers, thereby enabling to more improve the luminance, luminescence life and the like.

Furthermore, the manufacturing method for the organic EL elements according to the present invention may include a further process in which surface treatment such as plasma, UV treatment, coupling or the like are applied to the surface of the resin resists, the pixel electrodes and the underlying layers in order to facilitate the sticking of the EL materials. Moreover, it is possible to apply the manufacturing method for the organic EL element of the present invention to the manufacturing method for the inorganic EL element.

The organic EL display device according to the present invention may be applied to the low information field, such as segment display and still image display of whole surface simultaneous luminescence, for example, display of pictures, characters, labels, or may be utilized as a light source having point, line, or surface shape.

## INDUSTRIAL UTILIZATION

As described in the above, according to the manufacturing method of the organic EL element of the present invention, it is possible to explore rational design of the EL luminescent elements through a wide ranging selection of the luminescent materials. For example, through arbitrary combinations of the luminescent materials and fluorescent dyes, it is possible to obtain wide variety of display lights.

Further, by using the organic luminescent materials, it is possible to obtain the diversified designs of the EL element having high luminance and long life.

Furthermore, by carrying out the pattern forming and arrangement of the luminescent layer for at least one color, the hole injection and transfer layer and the electron injection and transfer layer by means of the ink-jet method, it is possible to set arbitrarily and precisely the size and the pattern of the luminescent elements.

When a precursor, which can be conjugated (form a film) by thermosetting is used as a luminescent material, the latitude in the setting of conditions such as viscosity can be expanded, and the adjustment of the conditions suitable as a discharge liquid for the ink-jet method can be facilitated.

Further, according to the manufacturing method for the organic EL element of the present invention, conditions such as the film thickness, the number of dots and the like can be adjusted arbitrarily, so that it is possible to control readily the luminescence characteristics of the luminescent layers.

Furthermore, according to the ink-jet method, it is possible to move freely the head on the transparent substrate, thereby enabling to form an element with an arbitrary size without restricting the dimensions of the substrate. Moreover, since required amounts of materials can be arranged at required locations, it is possible to maximally exclude the uselessness of waste liquid or the like. In this way, manufacturing of a full color display device with large screen size becomes possible at a low cost.

Table 1

	Luminescent Layer				Layer between Layers
		Red	Green	Blue	
Example 1	Luminescent Material	ON-PPV Precursor	PPV Precursor	Aluminum Quinolinol Complex	—
	Forming Method	Ink-Jet System	Ink-Jet System	Vacuum Deposition Method	
Example 2	Luminescent Material	ON-PPV Precursor	PPV Precursor	Pyrazoline Dimer	PVK (Hole Injection Layer)
	Forming Method	Ink-Jet System	Ink-Jet System	Coating Method	Ink-Jet System
Example 3	Luminescent Material	2-13',4'-dihydroxyphenyl-3,5,7-trihydroxy-1-benzopyrylium perchlorate	2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-11-oxo-1H,5H,11H-(1)benzopyrano[6,7,8-ij]-quinolizine-10-carboxylic acid	2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-9-methyl-11-oxo-1H,5H,11H-(1)benzopyrano[6,7,8-ij]-quinolizine	—
		1,1-bis-(4-N,N-ditolylaminophenyl) cyclohexane (Hole Injection Layer Material)	1,1-bis-(4-N,N-ditolylaminophenyl) cyclohexane (Hole Injection Layer Material)	Tris(8-hydroxyquinolinol) aluminum (Hole injection layer Material)	
	Forming Method	Ink-Jet System	Ink-Jet System	Ink-Jet System	
	Luminescent Material	ON-PPV Precursor	PPV Precursor	Distyryl Derivative	PVK (Hole Injection Layer)
Example 4	Forming Method	Ink-Jet System	Ink-Jet System	Coating Method	Vacuum Deposition Method
	Luminescent Material	PPV Precursor	PPV Precursor	PPV Precursor	—
		Rhodamine B (Fluorescent Dye)	—	Distyrylbiphenyl (Fluorescent Dye)	
	Forming Method	Ink-Jet System	Ink-Jet System	Ink-Jet System	

Table 2

Physical Properties of Composition for EL Element		Viscosity [cp]	Surface Tension [dyne/cm]	Contact Angle [°]
Example 1	Red	3.77	32.9	54.4
	Green	3.72	32.8	59.0
	Blue	-	-	-
Example 2	Red	3.70	32.6	55.6
	Green	7.73	33.1	59.8
	Blue	3.88	33.3	60.0
Example 3	Red	4.85	27.8	47.8
	Green	5.31	25.8	45.6
	Blue	4.52	28.2	40.3
Example 4	Red	3.78	33.5	60.1
	Green	3.75	32.1	59.7
	Blue	-	-	-
Example 5	Red	3.80	33.1	55.0
	Green	3.75	32.9	59.1
	Blue	3.91	33.2	60.2

Table 3

	Luminescence Start-ing Voltage [V <sub>th</sub> ]			Luminescence Life [hr]			Luminance [cd/m <sup>2</sup> ]			Wavelength at Maximum Absorption [nm]		
	R	G	B	R	G	B	R	G	B	R	G	B
Example 1	2.0	2.2	3.1	8000	8000	8000	210	230	200	600	500	400
Example 2	1.7	1.8	3.2	10000	10000	9000	230	230	180	600	500	410
Example 3	4.0	3.5	3.8	4000	5000	4000	150	180	100	580	510	420
Example 4	1.7	1.8	2.2	10000	10000	10000	250	250	200	600	530	480
Example 5	3.0	3.2	5.0	5000	5000	5000	200	200	200	590	530	420

Table 4

	Stability in Film Formation		
	R	G	B
Example 1	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example 2	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example 3	○	○	○
Example 4	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example 5	⊙	⊙	⊙

## Claims

1. A method of manufacturing an organic EL element, comprising the steps of:
  - 5 forming pixel electrodes on a transparent substrate;  
forming on said pixel electrodes by patterning at least one luminescent layer having a certain color and made of an organic compound; and  
forming a counter electrode opposing the pixel electrodes, wherein the formation of the luminescent layer is performed by means of an ink-jet method.
- 10 2. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in claim 1, wherein the organic compound is a polymer organic compound.
3. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in claim 2, wherein the polymer organic compound is a hole injection and transfer type material.
- 15 4. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in claim 2 or 3, wherein the polymer organic compound is a polyparaphenylene vinylene or its derivative or a copolymer which contains at least either one of these compounds.
- 20 5. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said at least one luminescent layer comprises three luminescent layers having different three colors, and at least two luminescent layers in the three luminescent layers are formed by patterning by means of an ink-jet method.
- 25 6. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in claim 5, wherein said three colors include red, green and blue, and the red luminescent layer and the green luminescent layer are formed by patterning by means of an ink-jet method.
- 30 7. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in claim 6, wherein the blue luminescent layer is formed by a vacuum deposition method.
8. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in claim 7, wherein the blue luminescent layer is made of an electron injection and transfer type material.
- 35 9. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said at least one luminescent layer is laminated with a hole injection and transfer layer.
10. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, further comprising the step of forming a protective film on the counter electrode.
- 40 11. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, further comprising the step of forming on said transparent substrate electrodes for driving the respective pixels.
12. The method of manufacturing an organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein said pixel electrodes are transparent pixel electrodes.
- 45 13. An organic EL element, comprising:
  - a transparent substrate;
  - 50 pixel electrodes provided on the transparent substrate;  
at least one luminescent layer having a certain color and made of an organic compound, said luminescent layer being patterned on the pixel electrodes by an ink-jet system; and  
a counter electrode formed on the luminescent layer.
- 55 14. The organic EL element, as claimed in claim 13, wherein the organic compound is a polymer organic compound.
15. The organic EL element as claimed in claim 14, wherein the polymer organic compound is a hole injection and transfer type material.

16. The organic EL element as claimed in claim 14 or 15, wherein the polymer organic compound is a polyparaphenylene vinylene or its derivative or a copolymer which contains at least either one of these compounds.
- 5 17. The organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 16, wherein said at least one luminescent layer comprises three luminescent layers having different three colors, and at least two luminescent layers in the three luminescent layers are formed by patterning by means of an ink-jet method.
18. The organic EL element as claimed in claim 17, wherein said three colors include red, green and blue, and the red luminescent layer and the green luminescent layer are patterned by means of an ink-jet method.
- 10 19. The organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 18, wherein the blue luminescent layer is formed by a vacuum deposition method.
20. The organic EL element as claimed in claim 19, wherein the blue luminescent layer is made of an electron injection and transfer type material.
- 15 21. The organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 20, wherein said at least one luminescent layer is laminated with an electron injection and transfer type material.
22. The organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 31, further comprising a protective film formed on the counter electrode.
- 20 23. The organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 22, wherein said pixel electrodes are transparent pixel electrodes.
- 25 24. An organic EL display device comprising the organic EL element as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 23.

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FIG. 2

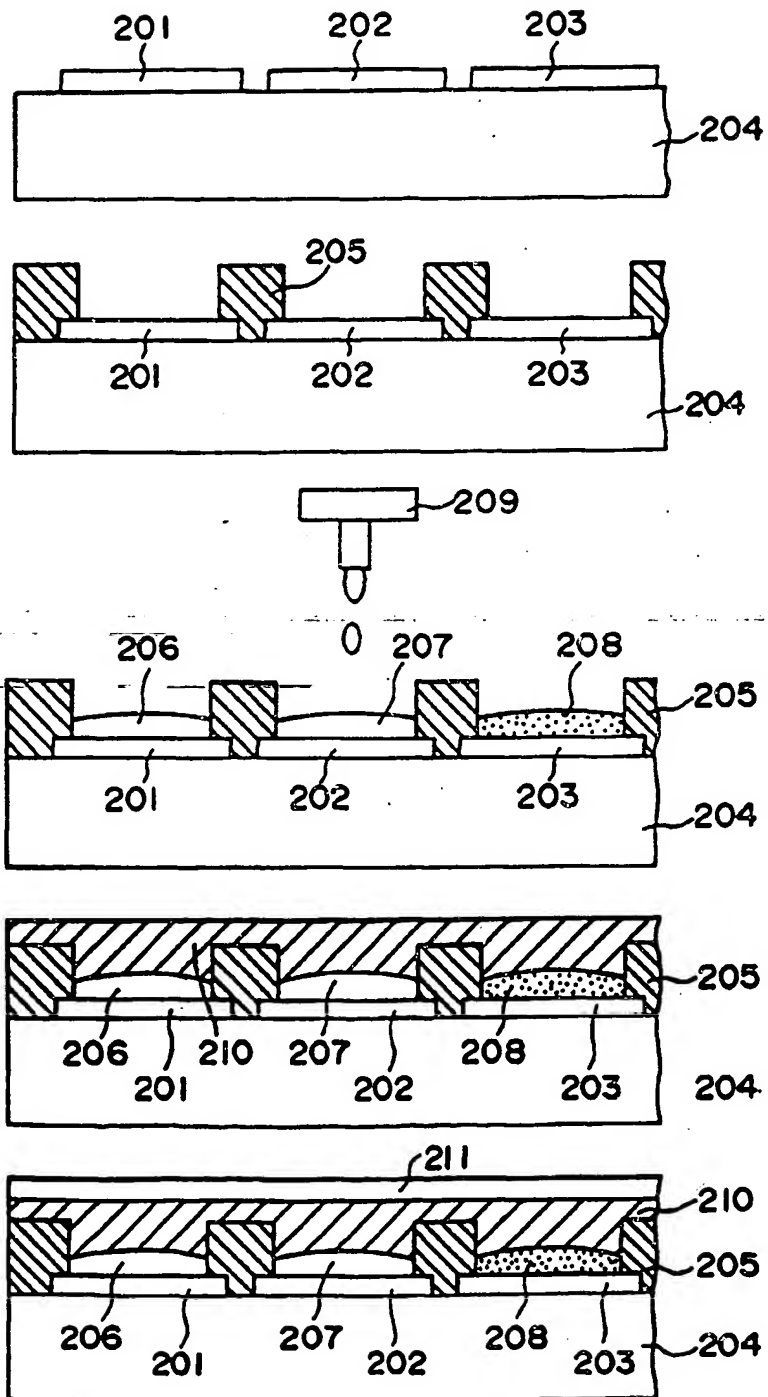




FIG. 4

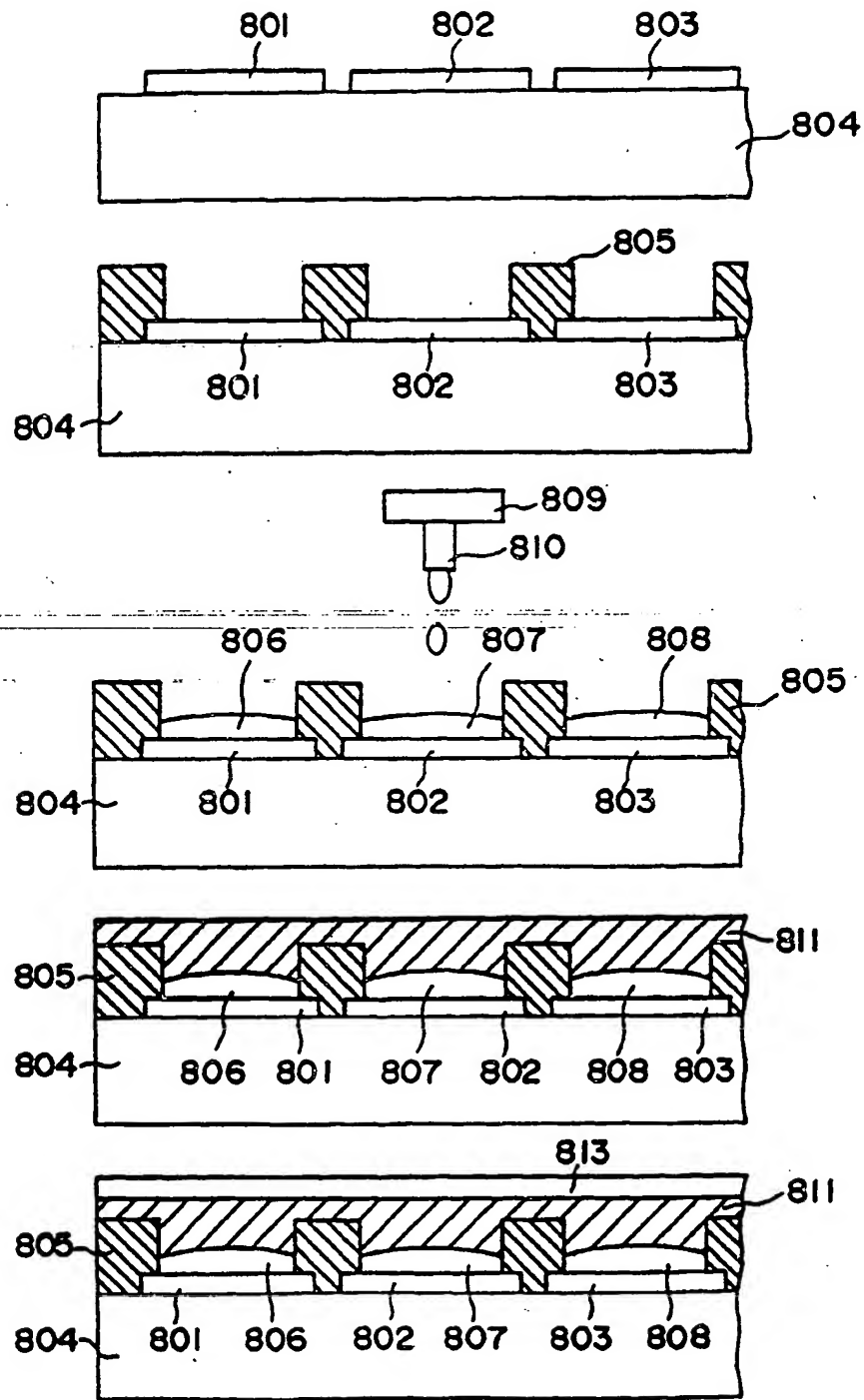


FIG. 6

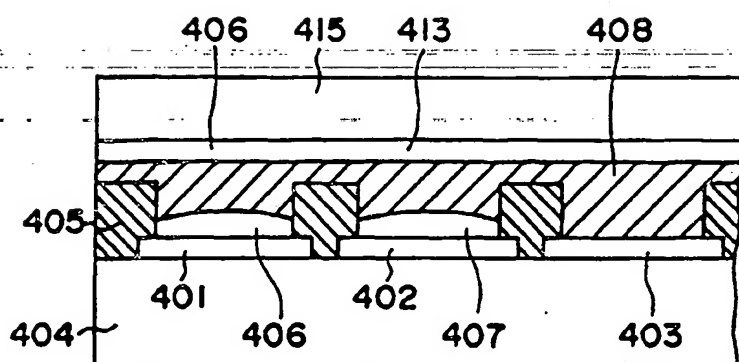


FIG. 7

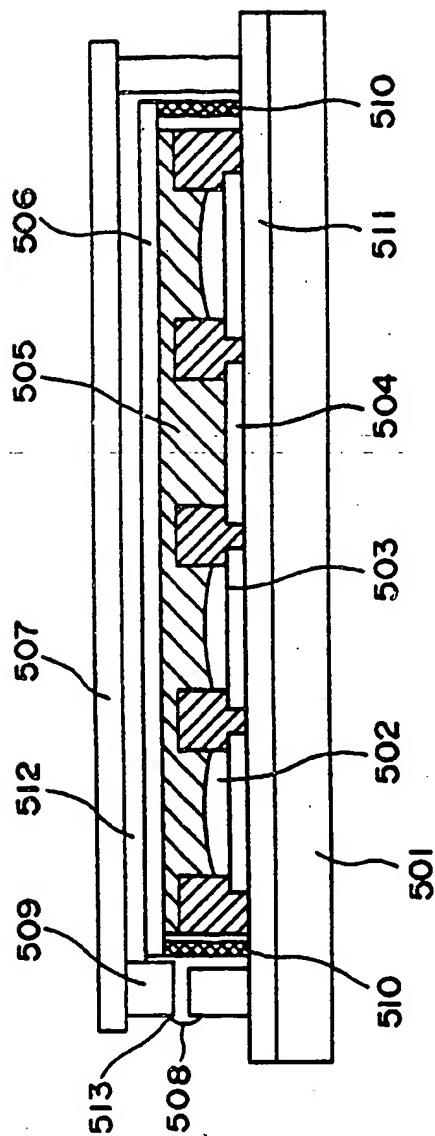


FIG. 8

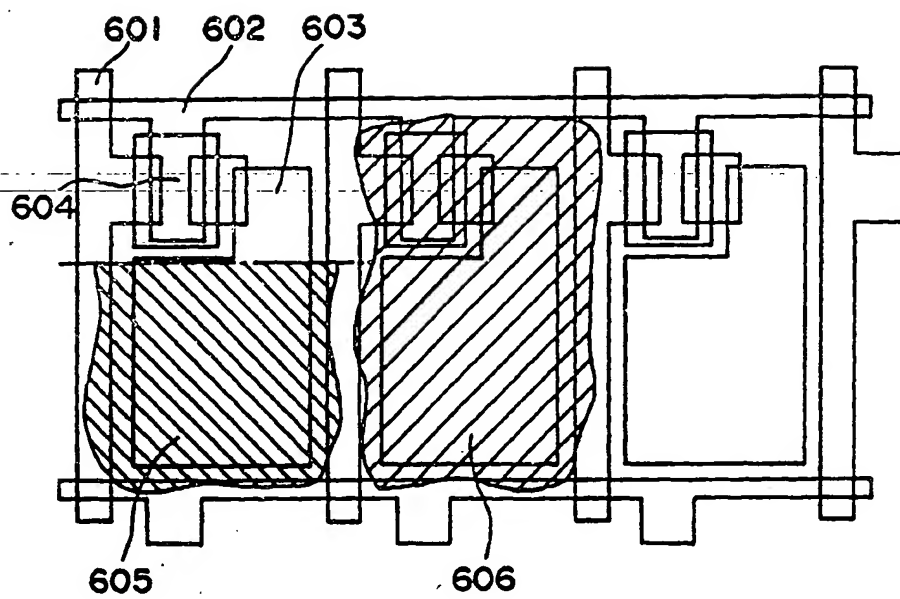


FIG. 9

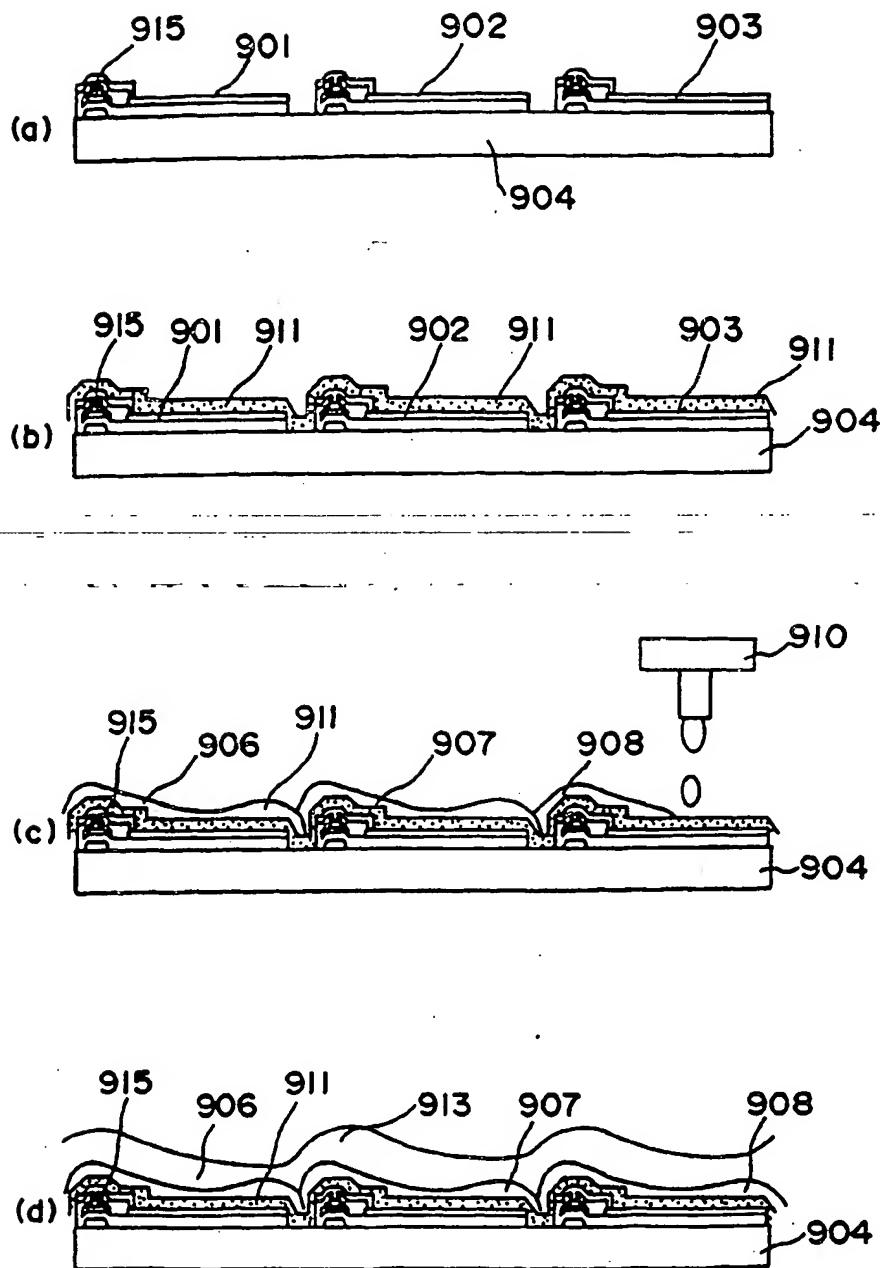


FIG. 10

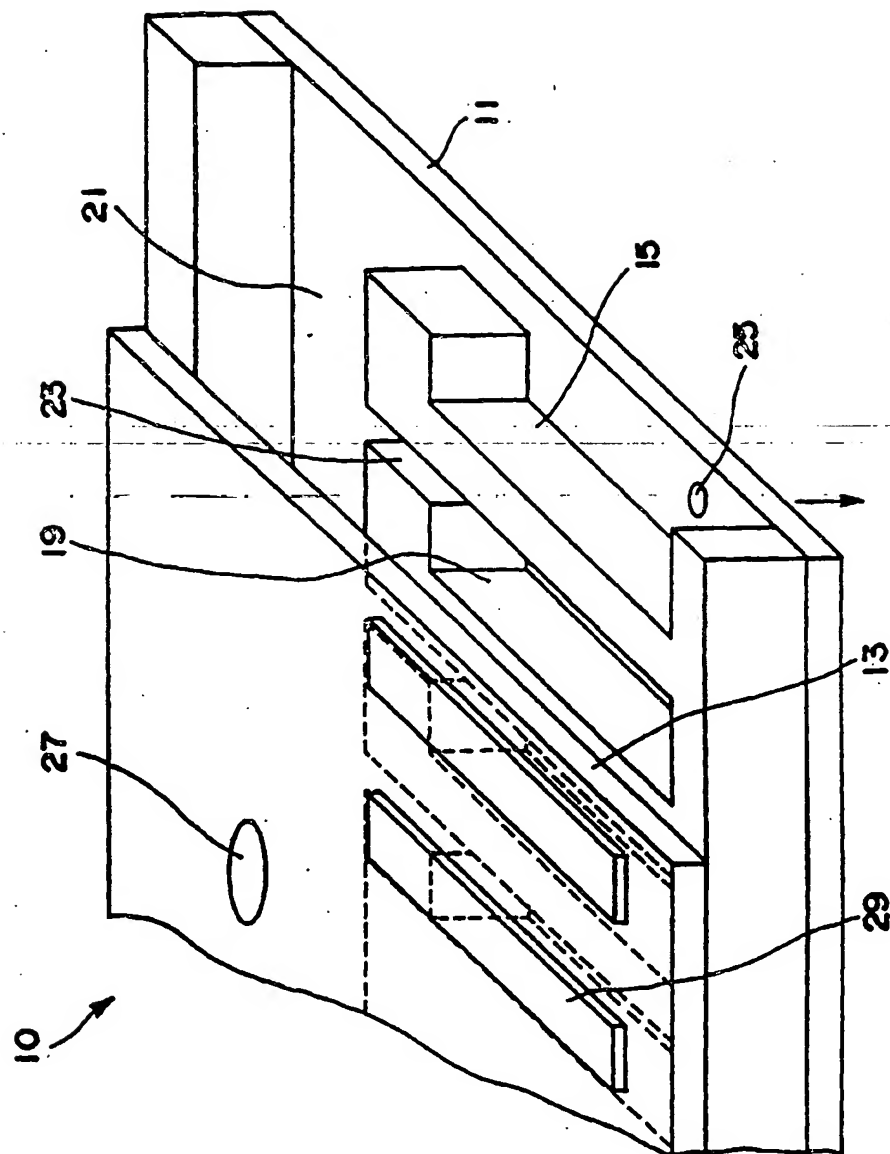


FIG. 11

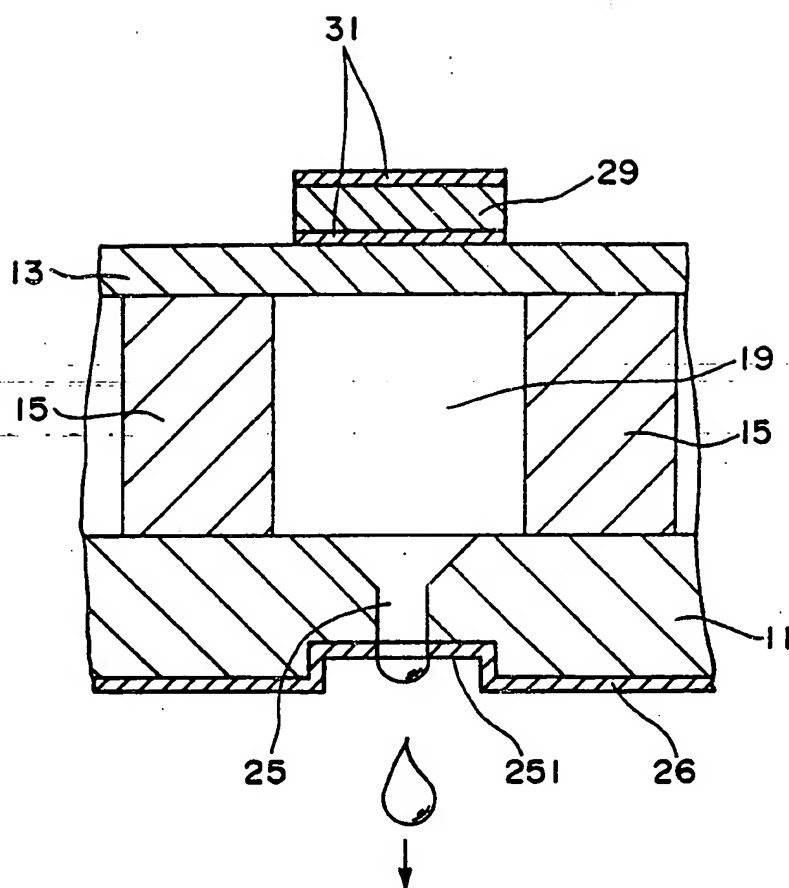




FIG. 12

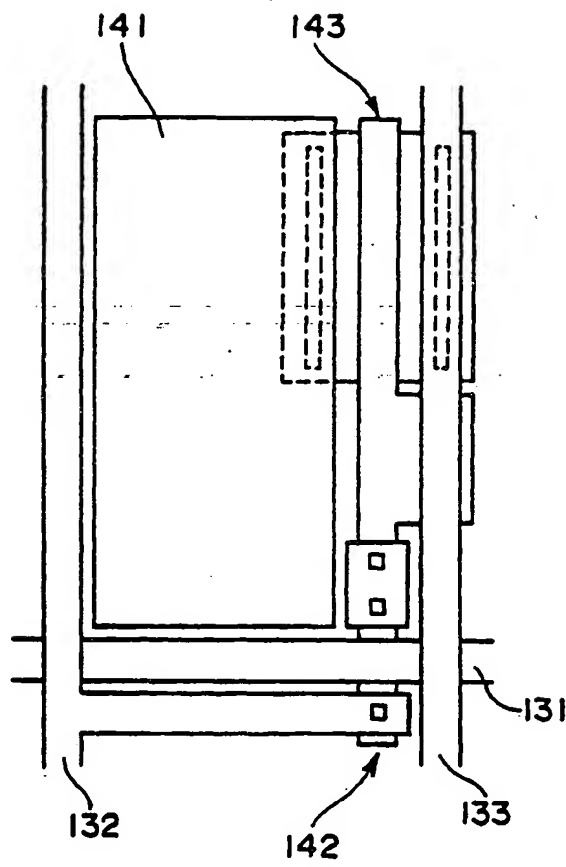


FIG. 13

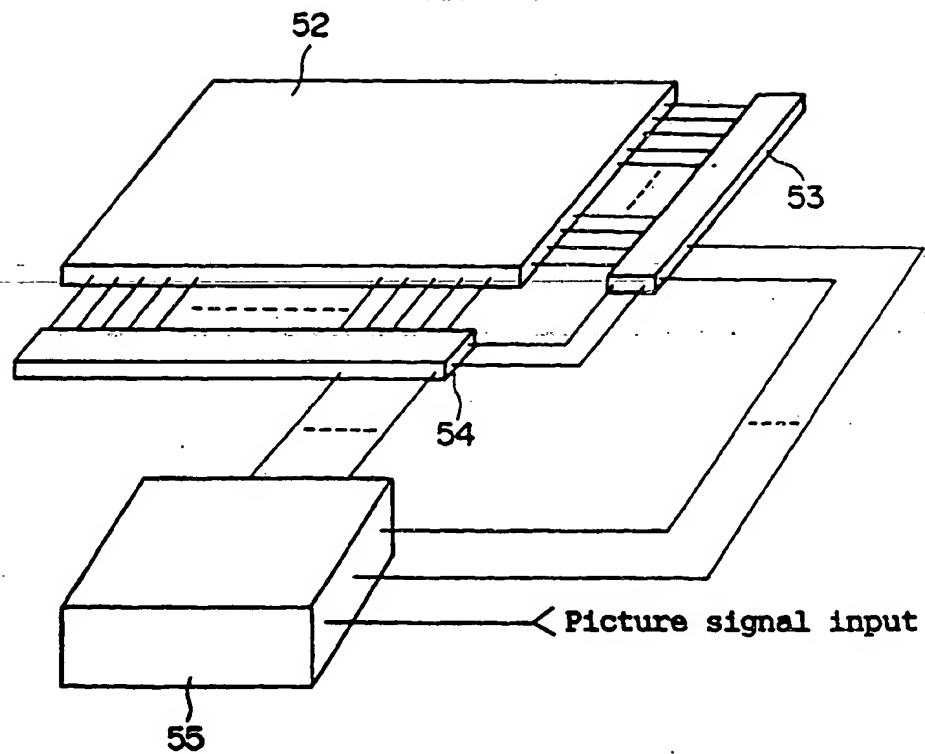


FIG. 14

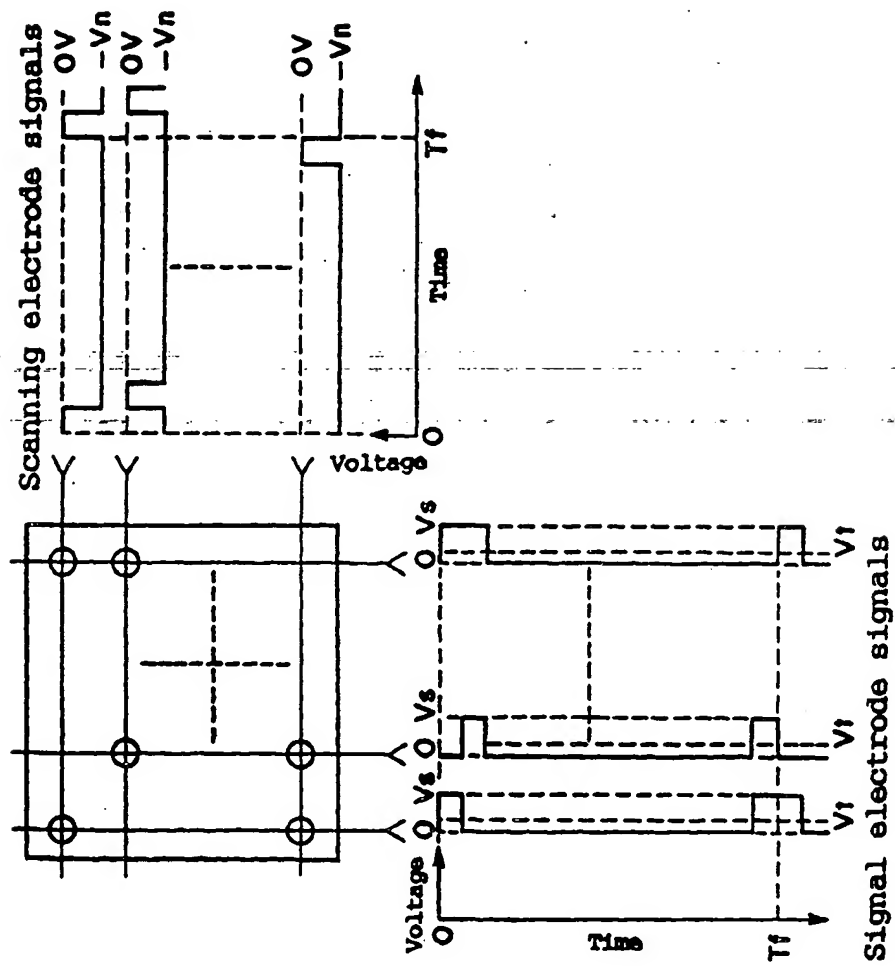
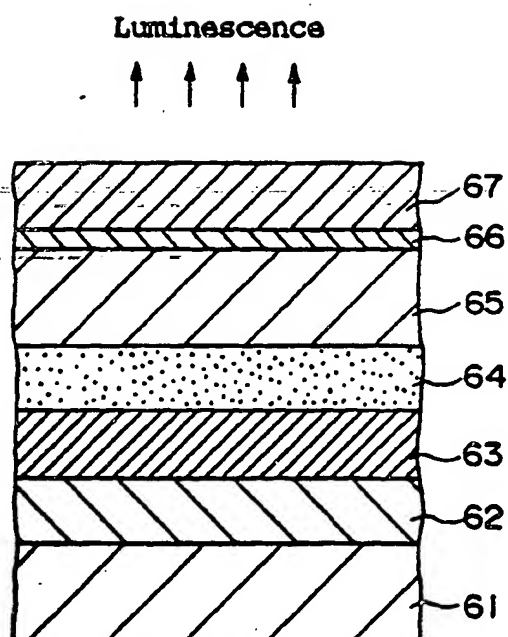


FIG. 15



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/04283

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl<sup>6</sup> H05B33/10, H05B33/14, G09F9/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Int. Cl<sup>6</sup> H05B33/00-33/28, G09F9/30

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1926 - 1998  
 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971 - 1998  
 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994 - 1998

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP, 7-235378, A (Casio Computer Co., Ltd.), September 5, 1995 (05. 09. 95);	1-3, 5, 12-15, 17
Y	Column 7, line 31 to column 8, line 48 (Family: none)	4, 5, 9-12, 16, 17, 19-24
A		6-8, 18-20
Y	JP, 7-294916, A (Toray Industries, Inc.), November 10, 1995 (10. 11. 95),	4, 5, 9-12, 16, 17, 20-24
A	Column 3, line 48 to column 4, line 31; column 5, lines 21 to 29 (Family: none)	6, 20
Y	JP, 7-169567, A (Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.), July 4, 1995 (04. 07. 95),	10-12, 22-24
	Column 21, line 32 to column 22, line 31; Fig. 3 (Family: none)	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

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"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

February 6, 1998 (06. 02. 98)

Date of mailing of the international search report

February 24, 1998 (24. 02. 98)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

Japanese Patent Office

Facsimile No.

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Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/04283

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP, 5-258860, A (Eastman Kodak Co.), October 8, 1993 (08. 10. 93), Column 7, line 48 to column 8, line 41; Fig. 2 & US, 5294870, A & EP, 550063, A2	19 - 24
A		8, 19

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)